

YUSUPOV, I.; GUSEVA, N., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Give a new form to the organization of meat production]
Proizvodstvu miasa - novuiu formu organizatorskoi raboty.
Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 26 nos. in 1 vol. 15 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo krayevoy komitet
partii (for Yusupov).

ZHUMATOV, Khamza Zhumatovich; DARDIK, Faina Grigor'yevna; GUSEVA, N.,
red.; ADDULGAFAROV, Ye., red.; ZLOBIN, M., tekhn. red.

[Infectious hepatitis (Botkin's disease); its epidemiology
and prevention] Infektsionnyi hepatit (bolezn' Botkina);
epidemiologiya i profilaktika. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1962.
201 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

ZAMYATIN, Sergey Ivanovich (1900-1961), kand. med. nauk; GUSEVA, N.
red.; ABDULGAFAROV, Ye., red.; ZLOBIN, M., tekhn. red.

[Health resorts of Kazakhstan] Kurorty Kazakhstana. Alma-
Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1962. 262 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(KAZAKHSTAN--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

GUSEV, P.P., kand.biol.nauk; GUSEVA, N.A.

Heterosis in tomatoes and its utilization in the Far North.
Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 32 no.3:133-138 '59.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Russia, Northern--Tomatoes)

(Heterosis)

S/153/60/003/005/007/016
B013/B058

AUTHORS: Shebanova, M.P., Guseva, N.A.

TITLE: Condensation of 2,2,4 -Trimethyl-4-chloropentane With Organo-magnesium Compounds

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 881- 884

TEXT: Three paraffin hydrocarbons containing two tertiary carbon atoms were prepared in this study: 2,2,4,4,6-pentamethyl heptane, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl octane, and 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl decane. The synthesis was conducted by the Grignard - Würtz reaction by means of condensation of 2,2,4-trimethyl-4-chloropentane and isobutetyl chloride with n-butyl bromide or n-hexyl bromide. To prevent the transformation of isobutetyl chloride into diisobutylene, condensation was carried out at 8° - 10° C by the method of V.P. Yavorskiy. In the distillation of the reaction products in vacuo, 15.5% of a fraction with the melting point at 99.5° - 102° C (45mm Hg) was separated. Its properties corresponded to 2,4,4,6,6-pentamethyl heptene-1.

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Condensation of 2,2,4-Trimethyl-4-chloro-pentane With Organomagnesium Compounds

S/153/60/003/005/007/016
B013/B058

The position of the double bond on the extreme carbon atom was proved by oxidation of the fraction mentioned with 2% potassium permanganate solution. Formic acid was separated as a consequence of oxidation. Hydrogenation of the fraction mentioned on a nickel catalyst produced 2,4,4,6,6-pentamethyl heptane. The 2,2,4-trimethyl-4-chloropentane was condensed with normal butyl bromide at 19° only in the presence of 7-8% mercuric chloride, a maximum of 10% 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl octane being formed. Only 7% 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl decane was formed with n-hexyl bromide under equal conditions. The following was stated in conclusion: 2,2,4-trimethyl-4-chloropentane, which easily cleaves the hydrogen chloride, is little active in the synthesis of hydrocarbons with two tertiary carbon atoms. The use of halogen alkyl with a double bond in β -position to the tertiary carbon atoms. The yield of the condensate produced by the Grignard - Würtz reaction decreases with an extension of the normal radical of the halogen alkyl used. There are 10 references: 6 Soviet.

Card 2/3

Condensation of 2,2,4-Tetramethyl-4-chloro- S/153/60/003/005/007/016
pentane With Organomagnesium Compounds B013/B058

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im.
D.I. Mendeleyeva. Kafedra tekhnologii neftekhimicheskogo
sinteza (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni
D.I. Mendeleyev. Department of Technology of Petrochemical
Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1959

Card 3/3

GUSEVA, N.A.; BEZUMNOVA, F.I.; KUZOVKOVA, O.A.; ROMANENKO, V.V.

Outbreak of leptospirosis among residents of the village of Karalat, in Kamyziaksk District of Astrakhan Province. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.5:119-121 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Astrakhanskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii;
(KARALAT (ASTRAKHAN PROVINCE)—LEPTOSPIROSIS)

KHOKHRYAKOVA, V.S.; GUSEVA, N.A.

Effect of insecticides on some basic physiological and biochemical
functions of plants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:23-24 '59.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Insecticides)

GUSEVA, N.A.; FITONOVA L.I.

Outbreak of tularemia in Astrakhan during the period of 1957-
1958 and its causes. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33
no.7:19-22 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Astrakhanskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

BEZUMNOVA, F.I.; GUSEVA, N.A.; KAZEYKINA, A.N.; AKHMEDZYANOVA, M.N.;
FITONOVA, L.I.

Etiology of leptospirosis in Astrakhan Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.2:45-48 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

l. Astrakhanskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya i Astrakhanskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

L 12842-63 EXP(s)/EPA(a)-2/EVA(a)/EPP(a)/EPR/EWP(f)/I/EHD(b)/EHP(r) Bo-4/
Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 NH/FM/VH

ACCESSION NR: AP4047222

S/0190/64/006/010/1911/1916

AUTHOR: Gorbatkina, Yu. A.; Guseva, N. B.; Andreyevskaya, G. D.;
Galakhova, G. S.

TITLE: Physicomechanical properties of polymers modified with
hydrophobic-adhesive compounds

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964,
1911-1916

TOPIC TAGS:

glass reinforced plastic

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the AM-2 additive (a diethoxysilane containing an amino group in the organic radical) on the mechanical properties, adhesiveness, and water resistance of certain polymers. The polymers used were UF-4 (phenol-formaldehyde-poly(vinyl butyral)) or an epoxy-resole polymer with or without 2% AM-2. The strength of polymer adhesion to alkali-free glass fibers was determined; glass fibers finished with AOM-3 (coupling agent (an amino derivative of an organosilicon monomer) were used as controls.

Card 1/2

L 12842-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047222

Adhesive strength increased both in the case of AM-2 (by 35%) and of ACM-3. Evidently AM-2 reacted both with the polymer and glass. AM-2 improved the mechanical properties of BF-4 films, indicating formation of high-density cross-linking. AM-2 also improved significantly the water resistance (strength after boiling in water) of glass-reinforced BF-4 plastics. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3124

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF Sov: 006

CTMERT: 004

Card 2/2

ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D.; GORBATKINA, Yu.A.; GUSEVA, N.B.; KISELEV, B.A.;
MIKHAILOVSKIY, A.I.; STEPANOVA, V.N.

Structural change in a network polymer under the effect of an
active organosilicon monomer. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.7:1254-1257
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

MANUKOVSKIY, N.F., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, brigadir; LEBEDEVA, A.T., zven'ev.
Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KOLYADINA, A.A.; GUSEVA, N.F.; GUBANOVA, M.T.;
GURENKO, A.G., svinar'; SVIRIDOV, I.G., svinar'; SHERSHOVA, M.V., zootehnik; GORIN, D.P.; TAMBOVTSEV, P.K.; ULIN, I.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Leaders of socialist competition from Voronezh tell their stories]
Rasskazyvaiut peredoviki-voronezhtsy. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz.
RSFSR, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Brigada kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii kolkhoza imeni Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Mamukovskiy). 2. Kolkhoz "Rossiya" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Lebedeva, Shershova). 3. Ryadovyye zvena vysokoy proizvoditel'nosti kolkhoza imeni Stalina Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Kolyadina, Guseva). 4. Zven'yevaya kolkhoza imeni S.M. Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Cubanova). 5. Sovkhoz "Vorob'yevskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gurenko). 6. Sovkhoz "Maslovskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Sviridov). 7. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Podgornoye" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gorin). 8. Direktor sovkhoza "Vtoraia pyatiletka" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Tambovtsev).

(Voronezh Province—Stock and stockbreeding)
(Socialist competition)

BABUSHKIN, A.A.; GUSIeva, N.G.; YEMEL'YANOVA, V.M.

Infrared spectra of molecular compounds composed of boron trifluoride and various amines. *Fiz. sbor.* no.3:212-213 '57.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znacheni
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut
fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Amine—Spectra)
(Boron fluoride—Spectra)

SOV/51-5-5-5/21

AUTHORS: Babushkin, A.A., Gribov, L.A., Guseva, N.G. and Yemel'yanova, V.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Vibrational Spectra of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Nitrogen and Oxygen-Containing Substances.
(Issledovaniye kolebatel'nykh spektrov molekularnykh soyedineniy trekhfitoristogo bora s azot- i kislorodsoderzhashchimi veshchestvami).
II. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Methanol, Ethanol and Water (II. O stroyenii molekularnykh soyedineniy trekhfitoristogo bora s metanolom, etanolom i vodoy).

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 256-263 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Part I is given in Ref 1. Boron trifluoride forms two types of molecular compounds with water and the two alcohols. In one type there is one molecule of water or alcohol for each molecule of BF_3 (1:1) while in the other type there are two molecules of water or alcohol for each BF_3 molecule (1:2). The authors obtained the infrared absorption spectra of molecular compounds of both types: $BF_3 \cdot H_2O$, $BF_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, $BF_3 \cdot CH_3OH$, $BF_3 \cdot 2CH_3OH$, $BF_3 \cdot C_2H_5OH$, $BF_3 \cdot 2C_2H_5OH$. The measurements were made in two spectral regions: the region of fundamental valence vibrations of OH and CH ($2000-3800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and the

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SO7/51-5-3-5/21

Investigation of the Vibrational Spectra of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Nitrogen and Oxygen-Containing Substances. II. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Methanol, Ethanol and Water.

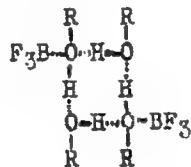
region of absorption of their first harmonics ($5000-7500\text{ cm}^{-1}$). The measurements in the harmonic region were necessary in order to avoid confusion due to possible decomposition of certain (1:1) molecular compounds. The measurements were made using an IKS-11 spectrometer. In the region $3500-3800\text{ cm}^{-1}$ a two-beam IKS-2 spectrometer was also used. For measurements on corrosive liquids a special cell was made of teflon (Fig 1). This was used to measure the absorption in the fundamental frequency region. In measurements of absorption in the harmonic region a glass cell was used. BF_3 was obtained by the method described in Ref 1. Synthesis of molecular compounds was carried out in vacuum. A known amount of the additive was placed into the reaction vessel and frozen. The vessel was pumped out and then filled with an appropriate amount of BF_3 . Fig 2 shows the absorption spectra of the molecular compounds $\text{BF}_3\cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$, $\text{BF}_3\cdot 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, $\text{BF}_3\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (curves 1, 2 and 3 respectively) in the region $2400-3800\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Fig 3 shows the absorption spectra of all the six molecular compounds studied, in the region $5700-7500\text{ cm}^{-1}$. No absorption bands were found which could be

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307351-5-5-5/21

Investigation of the Vibrational Spectra of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Nitrogen and Oxygen-Containing Substances. II. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Trifluoride with Methanol, Ethanol and Water.

ascribed to valence vibrations of OH of the oxonium ion. The experimental results lead to the conclusion that the (1:1) molecular compounds are polymerically associated by means of the hydrogen bond, and the (1:2) complexes are dimers with the following structure



There are 3 figures and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR; Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, fizicheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra optiki (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; Moscow State University, Department of Physics, Chair of Optics)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Boron fluoride compounds--Spectra 2. Infrared spectroscopy--Applications

AUTHORS: Babushkin, A. A., Gribov, L. A., Guseva, SOV/48-22-9-34/40
N. G., Yemel'yanova, V. M.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Some Complex Compounds (Spektroskopicheskiye issledovaniya stroyeniya nekotorykh kompleksnykh soyedineniy) 2. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Fluoride With Methanol, Ethanol and Water (2. O stroyenii molekulyarnykh soyedineniy trekhfotoristogo bora s metanolom, etanolom i vodoy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,
Vol 22, Nr 9, pp 1131 - 1133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a condensation of the paper which was published under the above subtitle Nr 2 in the "Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR" by A.A.Babushkin. Boron fluoride forms two types of molecular compounds with water and alcohols: in the first type one molecule of water or of alcohol falls to one molecule of F_3B , (1:1), in the second type two molecules of water or of alcohol fall to one molecule of F_3B (1:2). At present several authors share the opinion

Card 1/4

Spectroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Some Complex Compounds. 2. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds of Boron Fluoride With Methanol, Ethanol and Water

SOV/48-22-9-34/40

with Paushkin (Ref 3) according to which the molecular compounds (1:2) can be considered to represent oxonium-type compounds: $[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+[\text{F}_3\text{B}.\text{OH}]^-$, $[\text{R}.\text{OH}_2]^+[\text{F}_3\text{B}.\text{OR}]^-$.

Hence the structure of the molecular compounds in question cannot be regarded to be established beyond doubt. Attempts to find an absorption which is characteristic of the oxonium ion were unsuccessful. The absorption spectra in the range of the first harmonic of the OH valence oscillations (Fig 1) show a great difference between the spectra of $\text{F}_3\text{B}.10\text{RH}$ and of $\text{F}_3\text{B}.20\text{RH}$. As no

evidence was found in the spectrum confirming the presence of the oxonium ion it can be assumed that the oxonium form is either not realized at all or that its concentration is too low. This paper presents a comparison of the wave numbers of the fundamental oscillation and of the first harmonic of the OH valence oscillations of methanol, of ethanol, and of water without association (diluted solutions and vapors)

Card 2/4

Spectroscopic Investigations of the Structure of SOV/48-22-9-34/40
Some Complex Compounds. 2. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds
of Boron Fluoride With Methanol, Ethanol and Water

with the frequencies which correspond to the maxima of the absorption bands (1:2). The experience gained by this comparison leads to the conclusion that these compounds are associated among themselves by means of a hydrogen bond. The wide absorption bands of the compound (1:1) are also caused by their association by means of a hydrogen binding. The difference in the band widths and in the wave numbers corresponding to their maxima can be traced back to the different process of formation of the hydrogen binding in both (1:1) and (1:2) compounds. The existence of a narrow band in the compound (1:2) is considered to be related to the association of two complexes in which four hydrogen bindings form a closed cycle structure formula (II). The absence of absorption bands which are characteristic for the terminal hydroxyl group (hydrogen binding) in the frequency range of the fundamental frequency and first harmonic of the OH valence oscillations also corroborates the existence of the structure (II). There are

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Spectroscopic Investigations of the Structure of SOV/48-22-9-34/4o
Some Complex Compounds. 2. On the Structure of the Molecular Compounds
of Boron Fluoride With Methanol, Ethanol and Water

1 figure and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

Card 4/4

SURA, V.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GUSEVA, N.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Diffuse osteoporosis in liver cirrhosis. Sov.med. 21 no.4:107-109
Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz obshchey i gospital'noy terapevicheskoy kliniki (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Ye.M.
Tareyev) Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Schenova.
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, compl.
diffuse osteoporosis)
(OSTEOPOROSIS, etiol. and pathogen.
liver cirrhosis)

GUSEVA, N.G.

Lesions of the heart in systemic scleroderma. Terap. arkh. 32
no. 2:30-38 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SCLERODERMA) (HEART--DISEASES)

GUSEVA, N.G. (Moskva, Petroverigakiy per., d.10, kv.3); SPASSKAYA, P.A.

Clinical and roentgenological characteristics of pulmonary lesions in systemic scleroderma. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 4:31-36 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i gospital'noy terapii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i Instituta revmatizma (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(LUNGS—DISEASES) (SCLERODERMA)

GUSEVA, N.G.; GRITSMAN, N.N.

True sclerodermic kidney. Sov.med. 25 no.2:41-47 F '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz ottdeleniya pogranichnykh form (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) i patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii
(zav. - kand.med.nauk N.N.Gritsman) Instituta revmatizma (direktor -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Nesterov).
(KIDNEYS—DISEASES) (SCLERODERMA)

NASONOVA, V.A.; GUSEVA, N.G.; POLYANSKAYA, L.G.

External respiration in sclerodermic pneumosclerosis. Terap.
arkh. no.8:86-91 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya pogranichnykh form (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) Instituta
revimativizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.
Nesterov) AMN SSSR.

(SCLERODERMA) (RESPIRATION) (PULMONARY FIBROSIS)

GUSEVA, N.G.; SPASSKAYA, P.A.

Lesions of the gastrointestinal tract in systemic scleroderma.
Vest. i rent. i rad. 37 no.2:11-16 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya pogranichnykh form (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) i rentgenologicheskogo
otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.V.Zodiyev) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Nesterov).
(SCLERODERMA) (ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

SEVEROVA, E.Y.; GUSEVA, N.G.

A case of cardiac aneurysm complicating scleroderma. Cor vasa 5
no.3:230-235 '63.

1. Department of General Medicine, First [Sechenov] Moscow
Medical Institute and the State Research Institute of Rheuma-
tology, Moscow.

(SCLERODERMA) (HEART ANEURYSM)
(HEART ENLARGEMENT) (HEART BLOCK)
(HEART FAILURE, CONGESTIVE)

NASONOVA, V.A.; GUSEVA, N.G.; NESGOVOROVA, L.I.; IVANOVA, M.M.

Basic principles of compound treatment of major collagenoses.
Sov. med. 28 no.5:46-51 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut revmatizma (dir. - prof A.I.Nesterov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GUSEVA, N. I.

"Dispensarization as the Main Method of Combating Hypertonia."
Kuybyshev State Medical Inst, Kuybyshev, 1955. (Dissertation
for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

GERMANOV, A.I., professor, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GUSEVA, N.I.,
(Kuybyshev)

A year's work of an organizational and consultation center in
the control of hypertension. Klin. med. 35 no.1:21-25 Ja '57
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevcheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(OUTPATIENT SERVICES

control of hypertension)

(HYPERTENSION, prev. and control
outpatient serv. in Russia)

GUSEVA, N.I., dots.

Malignant hypertension. Terap.arkh. 30 no.9:36-43 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I. Germanov). Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION,
malignant (Rus))

GUSEVA, N.I., dots. (Kuybyshev)

Treatment of hypertension with reserpine. Klin.ned. 36 no.3:68-71
(MIRA 11:4)
Mr '58.

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESERPINE, ther. use
hypertension (Rus))

GERMANOV, A.I., prof.; GUSEVA, N.I., dotsent

Outpatient treatment of hypertension. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 2:79-
83 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gospital'naya terapeuticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION)

GUSEVA, N.I., dotsent

Level of nonhemoglobin iron in the blood serum in hypertension.
Terap.arkh. 33 no.2:54-58 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. -- prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybysheva.
(HYPERTENSION) (IRON IN THE BODY)

GUSEVA, N. I., dotsent

Once more "On malignant hypertension" (reply to opponents). Terap.
arkh. 33 no.5:105-107 My '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevcheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A. I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTENSION)

GUSEVA, N. I.

Cholesterol content of blood in hypertension. Terap. arkh. no.9:
16-20 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A. I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTENSION) (CHOLESTEROL)

GUSEVA, N.I., dotsent; SPIRINA, P.V., aspirant

Norms of arterial pressure and occurrence of hypertension among
some contingents of the population of the city of Kuybyshev.
Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:14-16 Ja~~4~~'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gospital'naya terapeuticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.I.
Germanov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KUYBYSHEV—HYPERTENSION)

KOSHLYAKOV, N.S.; GUSEVA, N.K.

Ordinary Laplace type differential equation of the third order.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.5:71-75 My '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Differential equations)

GUSEVA, N.K.

42771

24.7000

S/185/62/007/010/014/020
D234/D508

AUTHORS: Lyskovych, O. B., Vaydanych, V. I. and Husycva, N. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the absorption spectra of NaI crystals as a function of Tl concentration at different temperatures

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962,
1129-1131

TEXT: Investigations were made at room and at liquid nitrogen temperatures for Tl concentrations ranging from 10^{-6} to 45×10^{-5} molar parts in crystals and 2% and 4% by weight in melt. There is an absorption band at 292 μ which becomes wider with increasing Tl concentration. An inflection is observed on the absorption curve near 250 μ for small Tl concentrations. At the temperature of liquid nitrogen there is a sharp absorption band about 250 μ , observed only in crystals with small Tl concentration. There is another absorption maximum at 243 - 244 μ in crystals. After x ray irradiation at liquid nitrogen temperature a new weak band (313.5 m) ap-

Card 1/2

Investigation of the ...

S/185/62/007/010/014/020
D234/D308

pears if Tl concentration is large. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyy derzhaniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv
University im. Iv Franko)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1962

Card 2/2

L 47-15-65 EMP(t)/EMA(h)/EMT(l)/EMT(m)/T/EMP(b)/EPA(s)-2 Pt-7/Pt-7/Peo IJF(c)
AT/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008517

S/0048/65/029/003/0423/0426

AUTHOR: Lyskovich, A.B.; Chorniy, Z.P.; Guseva, N.K.

TITLE: Investigation of the roentgenoluminescence and thermoluminescence of thallium activated sodium iodide crystal phosphors /Report, 12th Conference on Luminescence held in L'vov, 30 Jan-5 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 423-426

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescent crystal, sodium compound, iodine compound, thallium, thermoluminescence, x-ray

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the results of a continuation of earlier work on the roentgenoluminescence of NaI:Tl, undertaken because of the technical importance of the material as a scintillation detector for soft x-rays. The present work concerns NaI crystals with a high (> 2 mole %) thallium content. Roentgenoluminescence spectra excited by 40 keV x-rays were recorded at temperatures from 100 to 650°K (11 of these spectra are presented graphically), glow curves were recorded, and the spectral composition of the low temperature thermostimulated emission was examined. These results are presented graphically and are discussed at some length. In addi-

Card 1/3

L 43915-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009517

tion to the principal roentgenoluminescence emission band near 420 m μ , a weak band was clearly observable at 330 m μ even at the lowest temperature. This band increased in intensity with increasing temperature up to 450°K, and decreased in intensity with further increase of temperature. The peak of the principal emission band shifted toward the shorter wavelengths with increasing temperature, from about 430 m μ at 100°K to 400 m μ at 530°K. The roentgenoluminescence yield decreased rapidly with decreasing temperature in the region from 150 to 100°K; this is ascribed to self-trapping of holes. The yield decreased with increasing temperature above 400°K, owing to thermoquenching. Five peaks were observed in the glow curves; these occurred at 120, 140, 160, 220, and 295°K. Only radiation of the thallium luminescence band with a peak at 420 m μ contributed to the two lowest temperature peaks of the glow curve. Of the three low temperature glow curve peaks, only one appeared in crystals grown in an inert gas atmosphere. From the effect of low temperature x-ray irradiation on the behavior of the 295°K glow curve peak, it is concluded that the trapping centers that are responsible for this radiation, and thus adversely affect the scintillation properties of the phosphor, may be due to radiation (and other) damage to the crystal. Orig. Art. has: 8 figures.

Card 2/3 Submitted 00

GARANINA, O.P.; YERLYAEVA, A.P.; GUSEV, N.K.

Antibiograms of dysenteric bacilli based on data of the Krasnoyarsk
Territorial Sanitary Epidemiological Station. Antibiotika 10
no.5:465-466 May 1965. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Krasnoyarskiy meditsinskij institut.

GUSEVA, N.K. [Guseva, N.K.]; LYSKOVICH, A.B. [Lyskovych, O.B.]

Photoluminescent characteristics of NaI and NaI(Tl) crystals.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.12:1354-1358 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Franko. Submitted
January 20, 1965.

GUSEVA, N.N.

Winter gas conditions of Kuybyshev Reservoir during the periods of 1957-1958 and 1958-1959. Biul. Inst. biol. vodokhran. no.11:53-56 '61.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Kuybyshevskaaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Instituta biologii vodokhranilishh AN SSSR.

(KUYBYSHEV RESERVOIR--GASES) (ICE ON RIVERS, LAKES, ETC.)

GUSEVA, N.N.; SHARONOV, I.V.

Wintering conditions for fishes in the Cherenshan and Suskan Bays
of Kuybyshev Reservoir. Biul. Inst. biol. vodokhran. no.12:45-49
'62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kuybyshevskaya stantsiya Instituta biologii vodokhranilishch AN SSSR.
(Kuybyshev Reservoir—Fishes)

DOLIDZE, M.V.; GUSEVA, N.N.; RETIVAYA, T.V.; KUNDZINYA, B.A.

Red and infrared spectral classification of M-type stars from
low-dispersion spectra in Cygnus IV. Biul. Akad. astrofiz.
obser. no.28:137-156 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Stars--Spectra)

SAL'KOVA, Ye.G.; GUSEVA, N.N.

Role of pectolytic enzymes of *Verticillium dahliae* in the development of cotton wilt. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:515-518 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy. Submitted November 18, 1964.

YELEMANOV, A.; GUSEVA, N.¹; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[75 and 16] 75 i 16. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962.
26 nos. in 1 v. 17 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ministr sel'skogo khozyaystva Kazakhskoy SSR (for
Yelemanov).

BANKOV, Andrey Yakovlevich; GUSEVA, N., med.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn.
red.

[Organization of sheep feeding in the Virgin Territory]
Organizatsiia kormlenia ovets v Tselinnom krae. Alma-
Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 54 p. (MIRA 17:2)

PAK, A.; GUSEVA, N., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn.red.

[100 kilograms of meat from each duck layer] 100 kilo
kilogrammov miasa ot kazhdoi utki-nesushki. Alma-Ata,
Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 26 nos. in 1 v. 14 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

DIYAROV, Kurman Diyarovich; GUSEVA, N.P., red.; KUZEMBAYEVA, A.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Animal husbandry of Kazakhstan] Zhivotnovodstvo Kazakhstana.
Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1963. 349 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DIYAROV, Kurman Diyarovich; GUSEVA, N.P., red.

[Animal husbandry in Kazakhstan] Zhivotnovodstvo Kazakhstana.
Alma-Ata, Kazsol'khozgiz, 1963. 349 p. (MIRA 17:5)

GUSEVA, N.P.

PETROV, Aleksandr Iosifovich, doktor biol. nauk, prof.; KHARIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich, kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GUSEVA, N.P., red.; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; OYSTRAKH, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Protection of agricultural crops from pests in Kazakhstan]
Zashchita sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur ot vrediteli v Kazakh-
stane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1957. 578 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Kazakhstan--Agricultural pests)

DAULENOV, Sal'kei Daulenovich; ZOZLYA, Mordko Shlemovich; GUSEVA,
N.P., red.; SAVICH, M.P., red.; NAGIBIN, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Water resources of Kazakhstan] Vodnoe khoziaistvo Kazakhstana.
Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1959. 269 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Kazakhstan--Water supply)

TKACHENKO, V.A.; KOZLOV, V.M.; GUSEVA, N.S.

Investigating certain regularities in the reduction of iron-titanium
concentrates in the solid phase. Titan i ego splavy no.9:70-81 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

TKACHENKO, V.A.; KOZLOV, V.M.; GUSEVA, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: RAPORT,
M.B.; MIKHAYLOV, N.S.

Making high-titanium slags of iron-titanium concentrates from coast-
al placers. Titan i ego splavy no.9:86-95 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Titanium—Electrometallurgy)

KOZLOV, V.M.; GUSEVA, N.S.; FIRFAROVA, I.B.

Anomalous behavior of iron-titanium concentrates in the course of their
solid-phase reduction. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1436-1443 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy alyuminiyev-magniyevyy institut.

L 36440-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JW/JD
ACC NR: AP6018070

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/005/1064/1069

AUTHOR: Tyapkina, V. V.; Guseva, N. S.

63
B

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the interaction processes between the surface of silicon and fluorine and hydrogen fluoride

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 5, 1966, 1064-1069

TOPIC TAGS: surface property, silicon, nonferrous metal, fluorine, fluorine compound, silicon single crystal

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of interaction of the oxidized silicon surfaces with fluorine and hydrogen fluoride was studied at room temperature using the microbalance technique. The object of the work was to fill the gap in the pertinent literature. Samples of silicon n-type single crystals were cut out along the 111-plane, polished, etched with a HNO_3 -HF mixture, and washed with double distilled water. The surface of the silicon samples was oxidized either by treatment with dry oxygen

UDC: 541.124/.128

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L 36440-66

ACC NR: AP6018070

at 1100°C (oxide layer thickness 0.15-0.20 μ) or treatment with steam in argon at 1200°C (oxide layer thickness 1-2 μ). Fluorine pressures varied from 11 to 44 mm Hg and the HF pressure was less than 100 mm Hg. In the range up to 0.5 g, the accuracy of the microbalance measurements were approximately $1.8-2 \times 10^{-6}$ g. Prior to treatment with HF, samples of oxidized silicon were treated with fluorine. The dependence of the removal of the oxide layer from the silicon surface upon the duration of the HF treatments is graphed. In the case of surface oxidation with dry oxygen, pretreatment with fluorine had very small effect on the rate of oxide removal by subsequent treatment with HF. In the case of surface oxidized with steam in argon, the average rate of oxide removal was $0.04 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/cm²·min in the case of pretreatment with fluorine and $12 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/cm²·min without such pretreatment. The effect of the pretreatment with fluorine is traced to the removal of moisture from the oxide layer. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

20/

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Animal Tumors
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 107067

AUTHOR : Chernyuk, V. Z. ; Guseva, N. V.
INST. : Leningrad Veterinary Institute.
TITLE : a Case of "Cauliflower Disease" (Papillomatosis) in the Mel.
CRIM. PUB. : Sb. rabot. Leningr.vet.in-ta, 1957, vyp. 16,
161-164.
ABSTRACT : No Abstract.

CARD: 1/1

-21-

GUSEVA, N.V.; SHOR, V.G.; YAKOVLEV, A.M. (Leningrad)

Two cases of calcinosis of the skin and subcutaneous tissues in
scleroderma. Klin. med. 37 no.5:146-149 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz knafdry gospital'noy terapii (i.o. nach. - prof. M.I. Shcherba)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(SCHLERODERMA, metab.

calcinosis of skin & subcutaneous tissues (Rus))

(CALCINOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.

skin & subcutaneous tissues in scleroderma (Rus))

PROTASOV, A.I., dotsent; SINEV, A.V., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.M., dotsent; BAZHENOV, A.N., dotsent; VIL'NER, A.M., prof.; BASHMURIN, A.F., dotsent; SHAKALOV, K.I., prof.; VELIYER, A.A., prof.; NIKANOROV, V.A., prof.; FEDOTOV, V.P., dotsent; KUZNETSOV, G.S., prof.; BOCHAROV, I.A., prof.; SHCHERBATYKH, P.Ya., prof.; TSION, R.A., prof.; GRIBANOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., dotsent; ADAMANIS, V.F., assistant; KOLABSKIY, N.A., dotsent; MITSKEVICH, V.Yu., dotsent; GUSEVA, N.V., dotsent; MYSHKIN, P.P., dotsent; GUBAREVICH, Ya.G., prof.; FEDOTOV, B.N., prof.; DOBIN, M.A., dotsent; SIROTKIN, V.A., prof. [deceased]; KUZ'MIN, V.V., prof.; YEVDOKIMOV, P.D., prof.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof.; POLYAKOV, P.Ya., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Concise handbook for the veterinarian] Kratkii spravochnik veterinarnogo vracha. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 624 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Veterinary medicine)

GOLOTA, A.I., dotsent; NALETOV, N.A., prof.; GUSEVA, N.V., dotsent

Training and skill improvement of personnel. Veterinariia 41
(MIRA 17:12)
no.2:100-108 F '64.

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya (for Golota. 2. Moskovskiy
tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti
(for Naletov). 3. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Guseva).

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Cardiovascular Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42383.

Author : Guseva, O. A.

Inst : Chkalov Medical Institute.

Title : Neuro-reflex Factors in the Mechanism of Eryside Action.

Orig Pub: Tr. Chkalovskogo med. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 5, 85-91.

Abstract: The role of the central nervous system in the mechanism of the action of eryside (I) was investigated during the treatment of 34 patients with manifestations of heart failure of various etiology. The patients received I in doses of 0.5-1 ml intravenously every other day; 1/2 hour prior to the injection of I the patients received 3-5 ml of a 10% solution of NaBr (II) intravenously. Under the effect of I, slowing of the pulse by an aver-

Card 1/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Cardiovascular Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42383.

Abstract: age of 16 pulsations per minute was observed, after II - by 11, after I and II - by 19. The intensification of the action of I by bromide was occasionally delayed and took place only after prolonged combined administration. The slowing of the pulse was accompanied by general improvement in the patients' condition. The positive effect of combined therapy was usually observed in patients with predominating processes of excitation. This effect was absent in patients with prevailing inhibitive processes. In one patient, receiving I for a period of 2 months, injection of physiological solution had the same effect on the pulse and EKG as the injection of I. -- L. N. Lavrent'yev

Card 2/2

25

MEZHEBOVSKIY, R.G.; GUSEVA, O.A. (Orenburg)

Treatment of refractory forms of cardiac insufficiency. Klin. (MIR 15:3)
med. no.3:112-117 '62.

1. Iz gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. .. prof.
R.G. Mezhebovskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART FAILURE)

S/081/63/000/001/005/061
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Guseva, O. N.

TITLE: Optical measurement of the absorption of ultrasonic waves in superheated vapors of saturated hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 55, abstract 1B346 (In collection: Primeneniye ul'trakust. k issled. veshchestva [Application of ultrasonics to the investigation of substances], no. 16, M., 1962, 69 - 82)

TEXT: The superheated vapors of hexane, heptane, and octane were investigated by measuring the absorption of ultrasonic waves at 1 - 5 Mc/sec using optical diffraction. Decreasing absorption with increasing temperature was observed for the hydrocarbon vapors. The dependence α/ν^2 (α = absorption coefficient, ν = frequency) is approximately of the same type for all substances studied; it approaches linearity with increasing temperature. An analysis of the course of α/ν^2 proves a divergence from the classical law of absorption for the range of temperatures, pressures, and frequencies investigated. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GUSEVA, O. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. XI. Reaction of ethyl diazoacetic ester with allyl chloride. I. A. D'yakonov and N. L. Guseva (Leningrad State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 1303-7 (1952) (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 47, 4293c. XII. Condensation reactions of diphenyldiazomethane and diazoacetic ester with allyl acetate. I. A. D'yakonov and O. V. Guseva. *Ibid.* 1309-1405. See *C.A.* 47, 4293e. H. L. H.

1-27-54

D'YAKONOV, I. A.; GUSEVA, O. V.

Diazo Compounds

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. Part 12. Investigation of reactions of condensation of diphenyldiazomethane and diazoacetic ester with allyl acetate. Zhur. ob. khim., 22, No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

GUSEVA, O. V.

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. XV. *trans*-2-(Halomethyl)cyclopropane-1-carboxylic acids and their esters. I. A. D'yakonov and O. V. Guseva (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ. Leningrad). *Zhurn. Obshch. Khim.*, *Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 1, 425-33 (1953); cf. *C.A.*, 48, 331S. — Reactions of 2-hydroxy-methyl- and 2-halomethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acids or their esters are not accompanied by isomerizations or rearrangements in contrast to the observations of Den'yanov on α -hydroxy(or halo)alkyl cyclopropanes. To 23.2 g. 2-hydroxymethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (I) was slowly added 0.1 g. PCl_3 , the mixt. heated until HCl evolution ceased at 50-5°, then treated with 27.5 g. PCl_3 and heated further 3 hrs, finally to 80°; on cooling the liquid was decanted into ice H_2O , while the solid material was similarly hydrolyzed; extn. with C_6H_6 gave 25-30% crude product, which gave 12-15% pure *trans*-2-chloromethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (II), m. 90.5-1.5° (from CHCl_3 -petr. ether). Raman spectrum given. The acidic aq. mother liquor on treatment with NaHCO_3 followed by prolonged extn. with H_2O gave 40% original I, m. 63-4°. The yields of the Cl deriv. were not improved by using various solvents or higher temp. To a liquid mixt. of SOCl_2 - POCl_3 obtained from 65 g. PCl_3 was added 16 g. I at 0°, followed by 11 g. pyridine, the mixt. was then slowly heated to 90° and kept there until gas evolution stopped; the mixt. was filtered and the filtrate treated with ice H_2O yielding 99% II, m. 90.5-1.5°. Oxidation of 3.8 g. II with 3% KMnO_4 in 10% KOH gave *trans*-cyclopropane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid (III), m. 164-9° (crude), pure, m. 174-5°. To 5 g. Na dissolved in 10 ml. EtOH was added 0.1 g. II and the mixt. refluxed 3 hrs., yielding after neutralization, evapn., and acidification, 63.6% *trans*-2-

chloromethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid, b.p. 87°, n_D^{20} 1.422, n_D^{25} 1.422, d₄ 1.065; after standing the product solidified, m. 41° (from petr. ether). The same product forms in 42% yield from II and KOH soln. in abs. EtOH after 2 hrs. reflux. Oxidation of the product with KMnO_4 gave III. To 3.48 g. I was added 21.0 g. PbBr_2 and the mixt. was briefly heated to 95°, cooled and treated with ice, yielding an oily ω -bromide, which on gentle warming in H_2O gave 78.2% *trans*-2-bromomethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid, m. 97.5-8° (from CHCl_3 -petr. ether). If the intermediate reaction mixt. is treated with abs. EtOH instead of ice, there is formed 33% *Et* ester of I, m. 90-1°, *bromomethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid*, b.p. 102°, n_D^{20} 1.393, n_D^{25} 1.370, d₄ 1.364, n_D^{20} 1.4787, n_D^{25} 1.4778; the product yields AgBr on treatment with AgNO_3 . Raman spectrum given. This (4.14 g.) added to 1.5 g. Na in abs. EtOH and refluxed 1.5 hrs. gave the above described *trans*-2-ethoxymethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (IV), m. 40°. Refluxing 10.7 g. II in MeEtCO with 16 g. NaI 12 hrs. gave 96% *trans*-2-iodomethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid, m. 83.5-6° (from MeCO -petr. ether); this acid is not very stable and readily loses its iodine with AgNO_3 or in alkaline solns. Treated with NaOEt in EtOH it gave 97.2% IV. Refluxing the iodo acid with dil. NaOH readily gave I. Refluxing I with 10% H_2SO_4 6 hrs. gave 70% original acid, but the use of 25% H_2SO_4 prevented the recovery of I. XVI. Reaction of diazoic ester with leprosine and the derivatives of cyclopropane and bicyclopropane. I. A. D'yakonov and V. F. Myznikova. *Ibid.* 489-97; cf. *C.A.* 47, 4293a. — To 100 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CMeCH:CH}_2$ and 0.5 g. dry CuSO_4 under N was added at reflux 97 g. Et diazoacetate; evolution of N usually did not begin even after 30-60% of the ester had been added; the reaction is initiated by the addn. of 0.2-0.3 g. powd. Cu bronze after about 60% of this ester has been added. Induction period is reduced by the catalyst very significantly. After 4-6 hrs. some 80% N had been evolved; evapn. of the residue and distn. gave 93.4% *Et* 2-methylcyclopropane-carboxylate (I), m. 40-1°.

A. D'yakonov 2nd

✓2
O.V. Gusev

n_D^{20} 1.4322, along with a minor by-product, which was purified from the combined products of several runs; this material is composed of 12.6% di-Et fumarate and a mixt. (II) of unsept. isomeric di-Et esters, $C_{10}H_{18}O_4$. Pure I, b_2 60-1°, d_2 0.9391, n_D^{20} 1.4515. Oxidation of I with $KMnO_4$ gave $AcOH$ and 49% *trans*-*t*-methylcyclopropane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid (III), m. 163°. Cyanolysis of I gave HCO_2H , CO_2 , and a substance, b_2 4 115-50°, which was further treated with $KMnO_4$ yielding III. In addn., there was also obtained crude 2-acetylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid, identified only provisionally. Hydrogenation of I over Pt in 95% EtOH gave *Et* 2-methyl-2-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate (IV), b_2 61°, b_4 Cl-4°, d_2 0.9078, n_D^{20} 1.4270. II, d_2 1.500, n_D^{20} 1.4600, was ozonized and the product heated with alkali to saponify any esterified material; there was obtained no $AcOH$ and only traces of HCO_2H , but there was obtained a good yield of 3-methyl-2,3-bicyclopropane-1,1'-dicarboxylic acid (V), m. 169-70°. I (14.3 g.) and 0.8 g. $CuSO_4$ heated with 10 g. *Et* diazoacetate as above gave 47.8% di-Et ester of V, b_2 113°, d_2 1.0470, n_D^{20} 1.4617. Hydrolysis of this with 2*N* NaOH at reflux gave a low yield of V, m. 169-70°, whose di-*Ag* salt is sparingly sol. in H_2O and is unstable in light. V itself is rather unstable on heating, since it readily forms a glue-like mass on a steam bath (cf. Staudinger, *et al.*, *C.A.* 18, 2835). It appears thus that with catalysis by $CuSO_4$ the addn. of diazoacetate to isoprene occurs in 1,3-position, rather than in 3,3-position. The Raman spectra of I and IV are given. G. M. K.

Guseva, O. V.

Guseva, O. V. On boundary problems for elliptic systems. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (U.S.S.R.) 192 (95) 1089-1092. (Russian)

Soit A un opérateur différentiel fortement elliptique d'ordre $2n$ dans un ouvert D de R^n , de frontière assez régulière. Soit $W^k(D)$ l'espace de Hilbert du réel k précédent (remplacer D par Ω). Soit $\dot{W}^k(D)$ l'admittance dans $W^k(D)$ des fonctions à support compact. L'opérateur A est un isomorphisme de $\dot{W}^k(D)$ sur son dual. Si alors on donne f dans $W^l(D)$, $l \geq 0$, la solution dans $\dot{W}^k(D)$ de $At = f$, a des propriétés supplémentaires. L'A. annonce ceci: si $f \in W^{l+1}(D)$, $l \geq 0$, alors $u \in W^{k+l+1}(D)$ (sous des hypothèses convenables sur les coefficients de A). (Une école pour les systèmes. L'A. énonce enfin que l'A. a des résultats analogues pour les autres problèmes aux limites usuellement attachés à A : problème du type Neumann, Neumann-Dirichlet, etc. (P. 1970, t. 6, lire 19^{me} au lieu de \dot{W}^k .)

J. L. Lions (Nancy)

Math. Inst. v. V. A. Steklov, AS USSR

GUSEVA, O. V.
Acad Sci USSR. Mathematics Inst imeni V. A. Steklov

GUSEVA, O. V.- "On the first marginal problems for sharply elliptical systems of
differential equations." Acad Sci USSR. Mathematics Inst imeni V. A. Steklov. Len-
ingrad, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Science)

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS' No. 13, 1956

GUSEVA, O.V.

Automorphisms of generalized solenoidal groups. Vest. LGU 17
no.1:65-70 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Groups, Theory of)

GUSEVA, O.V.

Classification of sequences of measurable divisions. Vest. LGU 20
no.1:14-23 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

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D274/D302AUTHOR: Cherny, V. N.

TITLE: An unsteady boundary value problem for a viscous incompressible fluid

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 4, 1961, 122 - 137

TEXT: Potential theory is used; Green's tensor (the parametrix) is constructed for the linear problem in three-dimensional half-space and then used to study the corresponding nonlinear problem. An a priori estimate of the solution "in the large" is proved: assuming the boundedness of the solution, it is shown that it and its first space derivatives satisfy Lipshitz's integral condition. On the parametrix of linear problem and its estimates, the following notations are adopted: Ω half-space $y_1 \geq 0$ of three-dimensional Euclidean space; Q - cylinder in $\Omega \times [0 \leq t \leq T]$ for any $T' \in (0, T)$; Q_T - cylinder; \vec{L}_p^l , \vec{W}_p^l , \vec{C}^l - three-dimensional space of vector-func-

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tions. The linear problem for Ω consists in finding the vector-function $u(y, t)$ which satisfies in Ω the equalities

$$\frac{\partial u_\nu}{\partial t} - \Delta u_\nu - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y_\nu} = f_\nu, \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^3 \frac{\partial u_\nu}{\partial y_\nu} = 0, \quad (\nu = 1, 2, 3), \quad (1.1)$$

$$u_\nu|_{y_1=0} = 0, \quad u_\nu|_{t=0} = 0.$$

The parametrix G of the linear problem conjugated to (1.1) is defined as the tensor with elements $G_{\nu k}(y, t, x, \tau, \varepsilon)$ ($\nu, k = 1, 2, 3$), satisfying certain conditions. The parametrix G is constructed as the sum of two terms

$$G(y, t, x, \tau, \varepsilon) = \psi(y, t, x, \tau, \varepsilon) + \eta(y, t, x, \tau, \varepsilon) \quad (1.5)$$

the first of which is the fundamental solution of the linear problem, satisfying

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi_{v,k}}{\partial t} - \Delta y \psi_{v,k} - \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial y_v} &= \delta_{v,k} \delta_v(y - x, t - \tau), \quad (v, k = 1, 2, 3) \\ \sum_{v=1}^3 \frac{\partial \psi_{v,k}}{\partial y_v} &= 0, \\ \psi_{v,k} &= 0, \quad \tau - t \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

and the second satisfies the relations:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \eta_{v,k}}{\partial t} - \Delta y \eta_{v,k} - \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial y_v} &= 0, \\ \sum_{v=1}^3 \frac{\partial \eta_{v,k}}{\partial y_v} &= 0, \quad (v, k = 1, 2, 3) \\ \eta_{v,k} \Big|_{y_v=0} &= -\psi_{v,k} \Big|_{y_v=0}, \\ \eta_{v,k} &= 0, \quad \tau - t \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

Eq. (1.6) is satisfied for the following tensor functions

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$$\check{\psi}_k(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon) = (2\pi)^{-4} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3, \epsilon)}{l_0^2 + l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2} \frac{(l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2) l_{\epsilon k} - l_k l_k}{l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2} \times \\ \times e^{\frac{iL_p y_1 + iL_j x_1 + l_0(\epsilon - t) + l}{\epsilon} \sum_{s=1}^3 l_s (y_s - x_s)} dl_0 dl_1 dl_2 dl_3. \quad (1.8)$$

Further, the tensor functions

$$\check{\eta}_k(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon) = \sum_{\substack{r=1, 2, 3 \\ j=1, 2}} \check{\eta}_k^r(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon) \quad (1.12)$$

or

$$\check{\eta}_k(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon) = \sum_{\substack{r=1, 2, 3 \\ j=1, 2}} \eta_k^r(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon). \quad (1.13)$$

$$\check{\eta}_k^r(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon) = \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \check{\alpha}_k^r(l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3, \epsilon) \check{\gamma}^r(l_0, l_1, l_2) \times \\ \times e^{\frac{iL_p y_1 + iL_j x_1 + l_0(\epsilon - t) + l}{\epsilon} \sum_{s=2}^3 l_s (y_s - x_s)} dl_0 dl_1 dl_2. \quad (1.14)$$

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where $L_1 = i\ell_1^i, L_2 = L_3 = i\sqrt{\ell^2 + i\ell_0}$ (1.15)

are constructed; ($\bar{\gamma}^r$ is a vector). The functions in the right-hand sides of (1.8) and (1.14) are analytic. Some estimates for the constructed tensor-functions (1.8) and (1.12-1.14) are derived. The integrals contained in these expressions are evaluated by using the properties of the analytic functions under the integral. The result is formulated as Theorem 1: For the parametrix G of (formula (1.5)), of the linear problem, conjugated to problem (1.1), the estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{|G_{ik}(y, t, x, \tau, s)|} &\leq c_{16} \max_{i=1,2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\tau-t+r_i^2)^{1-\frac{1}{N}} [\tau-t+(y_1+(-1)^i x_1)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{N}}} \right\}, \\ \left| \frac{\partial^q G_{ik}}{\partial t^{m_0} \partial y_1^{m_1} \partial y_2^{m_2} \partial y_3^{m_3}} (y, t, x, \tau, s) \right| &\leq c_{17} \max_{i=1,2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\tau-t+r_i^2)^{1-\frac{1}{N}} [\tau-t+(y_1+(-1)^i x_1)^2]^{\frac{1+q+m_0}{2}+\frac{i}{N}}} \right\}, \\ q = m_0 + m_1 + m_2 + m_3, \\ \left| \frac{\partial^q G_{ik}}{\partial t^{m_0} \partial y_1^{m_1} \partial y_2^{m_2} \partial y_3^{m_3}} (y, t+h, x, \tau, s) - \frac{\partial^q G_{ik}}{\partial t^{m_0} \partial y_1^{m_1} \partial y_2^{m_2} \partial y_3^{m_3}} (y, t, x, \tau, s) \right| &\leq \end{aligned} \quad (1.43)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq c_{18} \max_{l=1,2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\tau - t + r_1^2 \right)^{1-\frac{1}{N}} \left[\tau - t + (y_1 + (-1)^l x_1)^2 \right]^{\frac{1+q+m_0}{2} + \frac{1}{N}}} \right\}, \\
 &\quad \left| \frac{\partial^q G_{vh}(y + \tilde{h}, t, x, \tau, \epsilon)}{\partial t^m \partial y_1^m \partial y_2^m \partial y_3^m} - \frac{\partial^q G_{vh}(y, t, x, \tau, \epsilon)}{\partial t^m \partial y_1^m \partial y_2^m \partial y_3^m} \right| \leq \\
 &\leq c_{19} \max_{l=1,2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\tau - t + r_1^2 \right)^{1-\frac{1}{N}} \left[\tau - t + (y_1 + (-1)^l x_1)^2 \right]^{\frac{1+q+m_0}{2} + \frac{1}{N}}} \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.43}$$

are valid (which do not depend on ϵ). Apriori estimates of the solution "in the large" are then given. The parametrix constructed above, can be used for giving estimates to the solution of the unsteady boundary-value problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u_v}{\partial t} - \Delta u_v + \sum_{k=1}^3 u_k \frac{\partial u_v}{\partial y_k} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y_v} &= f_v, \\
 \sum_{v=1}^3 \frac{\partial u_v}{\partial y_v} &= 0, \quad (v=1, 2, 3)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

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$$u_v|_{y_1=0} = 0, \quad u_v|_{t=0} = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

In order that these estimates should apply to the solution $u(y, t)$, it is sufficient that this solution be bounded in a space defined by the energy inequality; that is, it is sufficient that the vector function $u(y, t)$ be the solution of (2.1) in the following formulation: The generalized solution of (2.1), where $f(y, t) \in \vec{L}_2(Q) \cap L_1$ (Q), is defined as the function $u(y, t) \in \vec{L}_2(Q)$ with generalized derivatives of type $\partial u / \partial y_j$ of $\vec{L}_2(Q)$, and satisfying the equalities

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial y_k} = 0, \quad \int_0^T \int \sum_{v=1}^3 [u_v \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_v}{\partial t} + \Delta \varphi_v \right) - \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 u_j \frac{\partial u_v}{\partial y_j} - f_v \right) \varphi_v] dy dt = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

for any function $\varphi(y, t)$ for which

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y_k} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

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$$\varphi_\nu|_{y_1=0} = 0, (\nu = 1, 2, 3), \quad \varphi_\nu|_{t=T} = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

Further, one obtains

$$u_k(x, \tau) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_0^T \int_0^1 G_{jk}(y, t, x, \tau, \varepsilon) \tilde{f}_j(y, t) dy dt \quad (k=1, 2, 3). \quad (2.4)$$

$$\tilde{f}_j = f_j - \sum_{j=1}^3 u_j \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial y_j} \quad (2.5)$$

$$u_k^*(x, \tau) = \int_0^T \int_0^1 u_k(y, t) \delta_\varepsilon(y - x, t - \tau) dy dt. \quad (2.6)$$

A lemma is proved which leads to the following estimate of the vector-function (2.4):

$$\|u^*\|_{\tilde{K}^{\alpha}_{\tilde{Q}}} \leq c(\alpha) \|\tilde{f}\|_{L_1(Q)}^{\alpha} \in (0, 1) \quad (2.11)$$

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(which is independent of ϵ). Finally, Theorem 2 is formulated: The generalized solution $u(y, t)$ of (2.1) belongs to K_α^2 for any $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and any finite subregion Q' of the cylinder Q , and allows the estimate:

$$\|u\|_{K_\alpha^2} < c(\alpha) \left[\|f\|_{L_1(Q)} + \|u\|_{L_1(Q)}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^3 \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_j} \right\|_{L_1(Q)}^2 \right].$$

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AUTHOR: Guseva, S. N.

TITLE: New Data Concerning the Stratigraphy of the Upper Part of the Lower Carboniferous of the Eastern Slope of the Central Urals (Novyye dannye po biostratigrafii verkhney chasti nizhnego karbona vostochnogo sklona Srednego Urala)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 2, pp.394-397 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the geological investigations in the field of the deposits of the Lower Carboniferous in this area, scientists mainly use the stratigraphic scheme devised by Librovich as modified by Pronin. Upon suggestion by the latter, the author of the paper under review carried out an investigation of the brachiopod fauna of the Upper Visé and Namur deposits. As result of this research work, the different fauna schemes, with respect to the different levels, have been considerably enriched. This, in turn, made it possible to draw conclusions as to the age of the upper levels in the Visé and Namur deposits. Inter alia, the sediments of the uppermost Visé step

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